

Just a Glance . . .

Over this list and you may find something you have wanted for a long time. Next week we will have an entirely new list.

Axes, Hatchets, Asphaltum, Asbestos, Alum, Balances, Batteries, Blacking, Brackets, Braces, Bellow and Blowers, Brimstone, Bells, Belt-Ing, Benzine, Bits, Bicycles and sundry parts, Brooms, Blocks, Bolts, Borax, Buckets, Buckles, Brushes, Cartridges, Casters, Catches, Chain, Carbide, Cleaves, Chisels, Chisels and Spades, Chisels, Clippers, Corkscrews, Currycombs, Charcoal, Blacksmiths' Coal, Dog Collars, Compound, Choppers, Feed Cutters, Dressing, Drills (all sizes), Elastic Shoe, Eyelets, Emery, Fast, Freezers, Files, Filters, Forges, Forks, Fluters, Fuse, Gold Leaf, Gauges, Gates, Grease, Grindstones, Gimlets, Goggles, Guns and Rifles, Hammers, Handles, Hangers, Handcuffs, Hasps and Staples, Hinges, Hooks, Hose, Hoes, Iron (sheet and bar), Irons, Insulators, Jackscrews, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Knobs, Laces, Ladders, Lanterns, Lashes, Lasts, Levels, Lead, Leather, Lines, Links, Locks, Mats, Mauls, Mallets, Matches, Machines (various), Yellow Metal, Measures, Mills, Mowers, Mops, Nails (all kinds), Netting, Needles, Nippers, Nuts, Oars, Oakum, Openers, Oils (all kinds), Tropic, Engine and Cylinder Oils), Packing, Pans, Pads, Paints (all kinds), Planes, Pincers and Pliers, Pitch, Pipe (water and steam), Pipe Fittings, Plows and parts, Potash, Pots, Polish, Points, Powder, Pumps, Putty, Pullers, Pulleys, Pumice, Pumps, Rakes, Ratchets, Razors, Rackets, Revolvers, Reamers, Rings, Rivets, Rowlocks, Rope (Sisal, Manila and Wire), Rules, Rosin, Sap, Salomoniac, Sal Soda, Staples, Snaps, Stains, Scales, Sandpaper, Shovels and Spades, Safes, Spelter, Screws, Squeezers, Snips, Sprinklers, Spikes, Scissors, Scythes, Springs, Soap, Stones, Scoops, Shot, Solder, Strops, Stoves, Shoehears, Sponges, Stocks and Dies, Squares, Squiggles, Spurs, Tacks, Traps, Tallow, Tanks, Telephones and parts, Thermometers, Tills, Thimbles, Tires, Twine, Tongs, Trowels, Torches, Tools, Turpentine, Tubs, Trucks, Turnbuckles, Tubes, Zinc, Varnishes (all kinds), Valves, Vises, Waste, Washboards, Wax, Washers, Wads, Wedges, Wheelbarrows, Wrenches, Wire, Wicking, Whips and Lashes, Wringers, Yardsticks, Tin, Spoons, Swivels, Sheaves, Shackles, Paper, Oos, Hames, Glue, Gasoline, Duck, Churns, Incubators, Hunting Supplies, Sporting Goods, Carvers, Saws.

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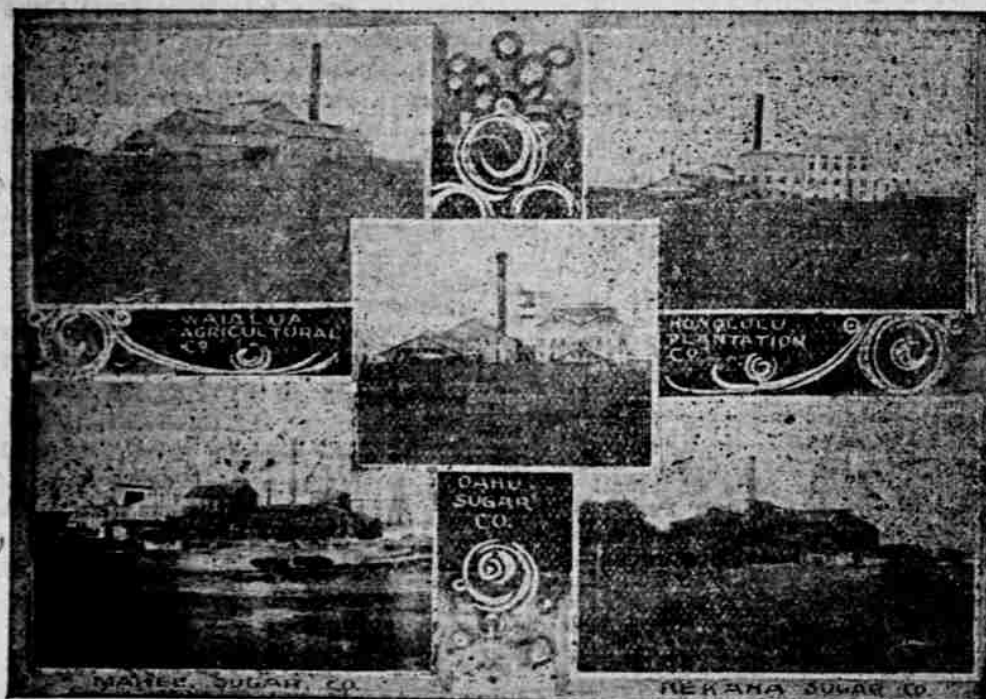
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FISHING RIGHTS WILL EXPIRE BY LAW SOON

Table showing, by nationality and islands, the persons engaged in the fisheries of the Hawaiian Islands in 1900.

	Haw'i	Kauai	Lanai	Mau	Mol'ki	Nihau	Oahu	Total
Fishermen:								
Americans	2	3		1				6
Chinese	8	34		3	20		173	238
Hawaiians	405	120	46	231	103	5	654	1,571
Japanese	134	50		37	5		259	485
Portuguese							2	2
South Sea Islanders				25			18	43
Total	549	207	46	297	128	12	1,106	2,345
Shoemen:								
Americans				1				1
Chinese	22			6			40	68
Germans							1	1
Hawaiians	14			13			14	41
Japanese	18			12			6	36
Total	54			32			61	147
Grand Total	603	207	46	329	128	12	1,167	2,492

(Continued From Page 1.)

FISH PONDS.

ected and that a clause to that effect be made a part of any legislation that may be had.

That legislation equivalent to the above recommendations is demanded by the interests of Hawaii admit of no question. It, however, raises the more important question: Should such a statute be passed by Congress and enforced by the Federal judges, marshals, and other officials; or should it be left to the action of the Territorial legislature?

The present commission desires to express no opinion on this large question of national policy. It is proper, however, to state this fact, with the present territorial legislature it is apparently wholly impossible to pass any kind of statute for the protection of the fisheries. With the present laws governing suffrage there is no prospect of any change in this regard.

The chief argument used against protective laws is the desire of the Hawaiian people to eat little fishes raw. Of these little fishes there are, one or two, called "nehu," never grow large. On the other hand, it may be urged that the nehu is an important food of larger fishes; that the market value of all which are taken is insignificant, and that the young of the mullet and other fishes of real value are taken and eaten with the nehu.

INTRODUCTION OF ADDITIONAL SPECIES.

The fresh waters of the Hawaiian Islands are too limited in importance to justify experiments in acclimatization. The chief streams are on the island of Kauai. The only native fishes in any of the streams are different species of gobies known as "opou." These have some value as food, but are not highly esteemed.

Although the waters adjacent to the islands teem with fishes and other denizens of the sea, numerous efforts have been made to introduce additional species. Among the principal species so far introduced are the following:

From China and Japan—Goldfish, chine-fish, a species of catfish, and one or more species of frogs.

From the United States—Brook trout, black bass, catfish, carp, the bullfrog, and the terrapin. In 1898 some salmon and trout eggs were sent to parties in Honolulu in exchange for 100 awa. There is no record of what became of these eggs.

The codfish and frogs have thrived very well and are now to be found on most of the islands. At Hilo the frog is so abundant that they have become an article of sale. On the island of Kauai they have been found especially useful in destroying the fluke, an insect which works considerable damage to the cattle. They have also assisted very materially in thinning out some of the noxious insects which have been introduced.

The chine-fish is to be found in numbers in the vicinity of Honolulu alone, and is raised in the irrigation ditches and fresh-water ponds. The chine-fish and goldfish are generally sold alive to the Chinese.

The rivers of the islands are, in nearly every instance, small mountain streams, which become torrents in the wet season and a series of pools, connected by slender rivulets, during the dry season. Trout do not thrive under such conditions, and it is a waste of time to attempt to acclimatize them. Only one plant (on Kauai in 1894) has so far been made, and nothing has been seen or heard of them since. The small-mouthed black bass, however, would probably thrive under such conditions. One plant of this species has been made (at Hilo), and although they were never seen again it is probable that this was owing to their poor physical condition when planted.

Owing to the absence of the consignee when they arrived, they were allowed to remain in the cans for some time before being planted, and as a freshet occurred the next day it is probable they were all carried out to sea. As the rivers are filled with fresh-water shrimp, the bass would have an abundant food supply. The catfish (American and Chinese) are found in considerable numbers on Oahu, in the vicinity of Honolulu. Carp are found on the islands of Maui and Kauai, but are not yet common.

VALUABLE FISH RECOMMENDED.

A more valuable fish than the black bass is probably available for these islands. It is the Japanese dwarf salmon or ayu, *Plecoglossus altivelis*. It is one of the most delicate of fishes, breeds freely, and lives in every clear stream of Japan from Hokkaido to Formosa, being thus well adapted to the climate of Hawaii. Perhaps more than any other foreign fish whatever it merits introduction into the waters of the United States, especially into those of California.

Several lots of oysters from the eastern part of the United States and from California have been brought to the islands at different times since 1893 and planted in Pearl Harbor. While the results achieved were not very satisfactory from a financial standpoint, still they were sufficient to show that the business might be put upon a remunerative basis if it were given the time and attention necessary. The oyster was found to breed to a limited extent.

Clams could be planted in Pearl Harbor and in other favorable localities, and would probably thrive well.

The abalone, which is very highly prized by the Chinese, might be introduced on the rocky reefs and sea walls.

The depletion of the fisheries of these islands can be best prevented by proper protective legislation such as we have suggested. Fish-cultural methods have been developed with regard to any of the fishes native to or suitable for these islands. The establishment of a fish-cultural station there is at present wholly impracticable and unnecessary.

The establishment, however, of a biological station similar to that at Woods Hole or that at Beaufort, N. C., for the study of the many important problems connected with tropical insular aquatic life is of the highest importance and is earnestly recommended.

The most interesting of the fishery resources of the islands are the fish ponds. Many of these were not approximately the date. As they were originally owned by the kings and chiefs, it is very probable that they were built by the forced labor of the common people. They are found principally in the bays indenting the shores of the islands, the common method of construction being to build a wall of lava rock across the narrowest part of the entrance to a small bay or point of land and use the enclosed space for the pond. They were also built on the beach itself, the wall in that case being run out from two points on the shore some distance apart in the shape of a half circle. A few were built somewhat interior, and these are filled by the fresh-water streams from the mountains or by tide water from the sea carried to them by means of ditches. In the sea ponds the walls are built somewhat loosely, which permits the water to percolate freely. The ponds are arranged with narrow entrances, protected by sluice gates, which can be opened or closed at will. These are frequently left open when the tide is running in, which allows the amaama, or mullet, and the awa to enter freely. When the tide turns the gates are closed, making prisoners those which have entered. The salt-water ponds usually contain only the amaama and awa.

In the fresh and brackish water ponds goldfish, chine fish, opou, opou, carp, sholehole, and okukuhue are kept. No attempt at fish culture is made with these ponds, the young fish being captured in the open in the case of opou, and the species enumerated and placed in the ponds until they attain a marketable size. Large quantities of amaama and awa are handled in these ponds annually, especially on the island of Oahu. Dip nets, seines, gill nets, and scoop nets are used in taking the fish from the ponds; as well as the net and the scoop, which is done very easily. The ponds are operated almost exclusively by Chinese.

A number of the ponds have been allowed to fall into decay, particularly on Molokai and Hawaii, while on Oahu others have been filled up to meet the growing demand for rice land and for other purposes. The maintenance of these ponds should be encouraged as much as possible, as they are of great assistance in maintaining a regular supply of fish at all seasons of the year.

The irrigation ditches used in watering the numerous rice fields are also employed incidentally in raising a few of the species enumerated above.

FISH MARKET AND METHODS.

There are seven fish market houses, one each at Honolulu, Hilo and Wailuku, and four at Lahaina. In addition peddlers with small carts retail fish throughout the sections of inhabited country which are not convenient to the market. The fish are sold in the open air, and the fish market is a very busy place.

There are 20 stalls for the sale of fresh fishery products, the rents of which vary from \$15 to \$30 per month, according to location. Only 15 of these were occupied in 1900. Of these, 11 were run by Chinese, three by Japanese, and one by natives. While the fisheries are of considerable importance now, they could easily be expanded if the proper efforts and attention were given to them. For many years the native Hawaiians held a monopoly of the business, but of late years the Japanese have been engaging in it in large numbers. The natives fish spasmodically as a rule, while the Japanese fish continually and with attention, and as a result they are doing much better financially than the former. It is probable that the commercial fisheries will be entirely in the hands of the Japanese on certain islands within the next ten years if they increase at the rate they have during the past six or seven years.

A great variety of apparatus is in use in the fisheries, the principal forms being dip nets, seines, bag nets, cast nets, and the deep-sea fishery. No effort is made to work the deep-sea fisheries except with hook and line, the greater part of the fishing being done on the reefs or close inshore. It is probable that the beam trawl could be used to advantage in the deeper waters. This apparatus, which is an immense bag with wide flaring mouth, the bag running to a point at the end, could be worked from the deck of a sail or steam vessel. In working it, long cables are attached to the sides of the mouth and the trawl is dropped overboard while the vessel is in motion. The trawl sinks to the bottom, and as the vessel moves forward it is drawn along the bottom and scoops up everything in its path. When it has been down a sufficient length of time, the vessel is brought up into the wind, the trawl raised to the deck, where it is emptied, and then dropped overboard for another try.

Sharks are very destructive to nets used in the deeper waters, and also eat the fish out of them; but with the beam trawl it would be impossible for them to do any harm.

Pointed nets made of fine wire could be used to advantage on the leeward side of the islands and in the bays. Netting could not be used, as the sharks and larger fishes would tear it to shreds while struggling to get in or out.

Fyke or hoop nets would probably prove profitable in the bays and rivers. They could be set and left without further attention until it was convenient for the fisherman to raise them.

The high prices prevailing for many species forms a very noticeable feature

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the townspeople, as fish could not be sold on the streets. As a result a number of the fishermen carried their catch by carts to Olua, about 11 miles away, and established a temporary market there. The territorial government leased the market in August, 1901, which broke up the combination.

An inspector was also appointed, who will have complete charge of everything about the market. Previously there was no inspection and large quantities of tainted fish were sold upon the people. As at Honolulu, every effort is made to dispose of the catch the same day that it comes in, as no ice is used. Owing to the heavy surf close to the market house, the fishing boats cannot land there and are compelled to go to Waikaka, a suburb of Hilo about a mile away. The fishing boats usually land here during the morning and are immediately boarded by the dealers, who begin to dicker for the catch. When a boat with a large catch comes in, a stranger would think that Bedlam had broken loose, as Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Hawaiian, English and variations of these languages are hurled back and forth, each man trying to outstrip every other in the amount of noise made. Everything is on a cash basis, the successful dealer counting down the money at once and removing the fish, which are carried to the market by carriers, with baskets slung over their shoulders on poles, and carts. The principal selling time at the market is in the afternoon, after the dealers have returned from Waikaka.

The market house at Wailuku is a small affair with only five stalls, which are run by two Chinese and five natives, and is owned by a private individual. The market house, with land, is valued at about \$1500. Most of the fish sold here are brought from Kahului, a few miles away, while some amaama come from the island of Molokai. It has no government supervision, which it needs.

The principal market house at Lahaina is owned by the government, and is valued at about \$8,000, including the land. It contains six stalls, which rent at \$3 per month. These were run in 1900 by one American, four Japanese and four natives. Close by are two private stalls, which are operated by four Japanese. In addition, 1900, there were two private additional fish markets in town, with a total valuation of \$650. These contained six stalls, which were run by four Chinese, four Japanese and four natives.

The greater portion of one of these, destroyed by fire in the early part of 1901 and has not since been rebuilt. There is no inspection at Lahaina, although one is sorely needed. The sale of tainted fish, particularly by the Japanese, is quite common. Lahaina is the principal market for the disposal of the fish taken by the fishermen on Molokai and Lanai.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES.

Commercial fishing is prosecuted on the islands of Oahu, Maui, Molokai, Kauai, Lanai and Nihau. Fishing is carried on about some of the smaller islands of the group, but it is done by fishermen from the above-named islands.

While the fisheries are of considerable importance now, they could easily be expanded if the proper efforts and attention were given to them. For many years the native Hawaiians held a monopoly of the business, but of late years the Japanese have been engaging in it in large numbers. The natives fish spasmodically as a rule, while the Japanese fish continually and with attention, and as a result they are doing much better financially than the former. It is probable that the commercial fisheries will be entirely in the hands of the Japanese on certain islands within the next ten years if they increase at the rate they have during the past six or seven years.

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of the industry. In the Honolulu market 25 cents per pound is not an uncommon price for some, while on certain of the other islands even higher prices are realized. Judging solely by this feature, many persons jump to the conclusion that fish are becoming scarce, but this apparently is not borne out by a close investigation of the industry as a whole. It is but rarely that there is a scarcity of fish in the markets, the principal complaint in this regard coming from those places which are rather inaccessible and where the fishermen are few in number, such as on Kauai. The most plausible reason for the high prices is that fishery products have gone up in correspondence with the other necessities of life, which are unusually high as compared with the rest of the country. The great development of the sugar industry in the last fifteen years, and the profitable prices realized for the product, have caused a great boom in everything, particularly in the wages paid to labor, and the cost of the necessities of life has been raised to correspond. It is very probable that as things settle down to a more normal condition the cost of fishery products will be lowered to more nearly their proper level. The Chinese and Japanese have organized companies in several places to monopolize the business, and these have also been important factors in causing the high prices.

LACK OF TRANSPORTATION.

The methods of transportation between points on the same island are rather crude in many instances, while in others the cost of transportation is practically prohibitive so far as fishery products are concerned, as a result of which the supply of each place must be drawn largely from its own immediate neighborhood.

Especially on the islands of the group, which are so expensive that it cannot be used to preserve shipments for any length of time. The building of railroads on Oahu and Hawaii has aided very materially in the matter of the transportation of fishery products at reasonable rates. The steamer rates between the various islands of the group are prohibitive at present, and as the distances are too far for small boats there is no opportunity for the fishermen on one island who have an excess to ship to another island where there is a temporary scarcity. These problems will all work themselves out as the means of transportation increase.

Immense quantities of canned, salted, smoked, and dried fishery products, such as salmon, cod, skipjack, mackerel, hering, sardines, shrimps, lobsters, oysters, clams, mullet, etc., are imported and consumed by the people particularly on the sugar plantations. As these are in great instances located in rather inaccessible regions where fresh fishery products cannot be obtained at any price, they are perforce compelled to depend on the prepared goods for their supply.

The bubonic plague broke out in Honolulu in December, 1899, and lasted several months. This proved a serious detriment to the sale of fresh fishery products, as it was thought by many persons that the disease might be transmitted in this way.

The three tables below show in condensed form, by islands, the persons employed, the boats, apparatus, fish ponds, shore and accessory property, and cash capital used in the business, and the catch by species, together with the value of the same.

The island of Oahu leads all the others in almost every phase of the industry, followed by Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, and Nihau in the order enumerated.

The Hawaiians predominate in the fisheries, followed in the order named by the Japanese, Chinese, South Sea Islanders (people from the Gilbert and Marquesas Islands), Americans, Portuguese and Germans. The shoremen shown were employed principally in the fish markets. The total number of persons employed was 2,492. This does not include those engaged in carrying on the wholesale fish trade of Honolulu and Hilo.

The total investment in the industry, including the wholesale trade, was \$739,741. The shore and accessory property and cash capital employed in the wholesale trade of Honolulu and Hilo are included in this table.

So far as quantity is concerned, the catch of akule was the most important, but malolo leads in the value of catch. Other leading species are amaama, ulua, aku, olo, moano, kawakawa, onelu, opili, and ulu. The total catch amounted to 6,222,555 pounds, valued at \$1,084,434.

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